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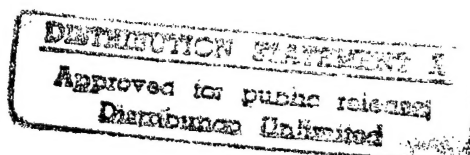
19 December 1960

SELECTIONS FROM THE TA KUNG PAO

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

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SELECTIONS FROM THE TA KUNG PAO

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

[The following are translations of selected articles from various September issues of Ta Kung Pao, 1960.]

CONTENTS

<u>Article</u>	<u>Page</u>
COTTON AND TOBACCO PICKING AND SELLING REACH HIGH TIDE IN HONAN PROVINCE	1
SHANGHAI LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ATTAIN SUPERIOR QUALITY	3
PAO-T'OU LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ATTAIN GREAT VOLUME INCREASE	5
VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY IN SHIH-CHIA-CHUANG CITY	6
GAIN MERIT IN PROMOTING GRAIN PRODUCTION	14
PASSENGER VEHICLES USED AT NIGHT TO TRANSPORT MATERIALS	16
NUMEROUS PURCHASING AGENTS SERVE AS CLERKS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	17
TSO WEI-K'ANG CAUGHT A GRAIN THIEF AND PROTECTED THE STATE'S SUPPLY	19
LEARN FROM COMRADE TSO WEI-K'ANG	21
CENTRAL INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL BUREAU TRADE MARK BULLETIN NO.3, 23 SEPTEMBER 1960	23

COTTON AND TOBACCO PICKING AND SELLING REACH HIGH TIDE IN HONAN PROVINCE

[Following is the translation of a news report
in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 21 September 1960,
page 1.]

Utilizing the slack time after the completion of the early autumn harvest and before the late autumn harvest, the people in the various areas of Honan Province have concentrated their labor force to launch a high tide in cotton and tobacco picking and selling. Each day, 1,200,000 people are participating in the picking and selling activities throughout the province.

This year, the agricultural products purchasing movement in Honan Province was vigorously and sincerely launched, involving a greater mass of people and more careful work. The various trades and enterprises, in implementing the policy that has agriculture as its basis, have sent a great number of workers to help the production teams to pick cotton, thus, enlarging the number of workers in the purchasing movement to a great extent. According to statistics in the four hsien of T'ang-yin, Ching-fang, Shang-ts'ai, and Hsi-ping, 38% of all the people participating in cotton picking on 13 September were cadres, workers, and students. At the same time, in most districts, fields were divided into sections, with the working unit assigned to a section to pick all the cotton in that section; periodic inspection were conducted. A "three don't" movement was initiated (don't throw away un-ripe cotton bolls, don't throw away long fibers and don't throw away fallen cotton bolls) and a "three withouts" movement (without leaves, without shells and without dirt); several comparisons and competitions in separate picking and separate storage were held. As a result of all these cotton classification has been better than in the previous years.

The various levels of Party Committees in the entire province have paid special attention to the purchasing activities and held fast to the movement. After the first pick was started, the Provincial People's Council called a telephone conference and requested all directors of special

districts and mayors of all cities to participate, asking them to utilize the existing favorable conditions, to strengthen their leadership, to promote a mass movement and to purchase new cotton. After the conference, the various districts held urgent meetings and reformed their manner of leadership, then, sent out a great number of cadres deep into the basic level to make plans for the overall project and to solve important problems; thus, picking and selling rapidly reached a high tide.

The K'ai-feng local Party Committee sent out 100 cadres, led by the Party secretary and the heads of the various departments, deep into the cotton growing areas, while the cadres from the hsien and communes went to the production teams. There the two groups met, while working and supervising activities. In the Hsin-hsiang Special District, the number of people participating in picking and selling each day reached 400,000.

In the high tide of organizing agricultural products purchasing, under the principle of using grain as the principal factor, the various districts arranged well the labor force, coordinating special teams with supplementary labor force and uniting regular picking and selling with temporary activities. Thus, many districts used the method of as soon as crops ripen, pick them, process them, and purchase them; these steps are all closely linked together. In order to make picking, drying and selling closely linked together, An-yang City organized 2,795 special teams for picking, drying and selling; as a result, the quantity of cotton picked constituted over 60% of the ripen crop and the amount purchased was over 70% of the picked quantity. The Hsu-chang Special District has regularly maintained 80,000 workers for the tobacco roasting, and in the first part of September, on rainy days when other workers could not work in the fields, these workers were utilized to bundle tobacco leaves.

SHANGHAI LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ATTAIN SUPERIOR QUALITY

[Following is the translation of a news report
written by correspondent Chu Chan-liang in
Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 21 September 1960, page 3.]

After entering the third quarter of this year, Shanghai light industry departments have made continuous improvements, adopted measures, strengthened control and raised product quality. According to the results of an August analysis of 121 products, 15% attained superior quality and 74.4% maintained stable quality. In Shanghai's paper making industry, over 30 of its more than 40 varieties of products met standards set by the Central Government. Among those products that previously had a fluctuating quality, such as fountain pens, alarm clocks, shoes and sewing machines, these now have various degrees of improvement in quality.

The rising of Shanghai's light industrial product quality has been primarily due to the strengthening of workers' ideological education in the various factories. The workers first looked for subjective reasons to raise quality. For example, the Shanghai Insulating Paper Plant has been manufacturing steel paper for quite a long time, but the quality of its product has never been steady. The workers always regarded it the result of inferior raw materials. In the recent movement to improve quality, the director of the plant conducted an experiment with good papers and good raw materials and the quality of the product obtained was still not very high. This plant director used this example to educate the workers, who began to overcome their objective views and actively started to analyze. Finally, they discovered the principal reason for the un-steady quality of their products was due to the fact that in their technical operation, they were unable to maintain a good temperature. After the real cause was discovered, they adopted effective measures and kept a strict control over temperature; as a result, steel paper quality rose considerably.

To continuously strengthen technical management and to formulate necessary systems and technical specifications

are also essential elements to continuously raise product quality. For instance, during the third quarter of this year, in breaking through the key-point quality difficulty in electroplating and making moulds for castings, the advanced experiences of the Shanghai Light Industry No. 2 Machine Factory and the Shanghai No. 1 Sewing Machine Factory, in attaining no scrap products or a very low scrap product rate, helped them to jointly summarize a set of advanced operation methods. These are: "1 clear change (duty must be clear at time of changing shifts), 2 inspections (inspect ingredients and classifications), 3 don't add (don't add large piece of iron, don't add garbage iron, don't add iron without being weighed), 5 don't pour (don't pour cold smelted iron, don't pour inadequate smelted iron, don't pour smelted iron containing garbage, don't pour when there is no iron to balance the box, don't pour when the pouring spout is not in proper position), and 7 attentions (attention to slow, high, fast, low, smooth, erect and steady)". These methods were expanded, reducing the scrap product rate in castings from 20% to 5%.

In control measures for the stabilizing and raising of product quality, the primary factor is to control the problems of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products and to establish the four-inspection system: self inspection, mutual inspection, level inspection and specialized inspection, with a special emphasis on prevention as the chief element of the method. For example, the Chin-lung Enamel Factory used a scrap product prevention formula: "experiment--summarize--adopt measures--large-scale production", thus maintaining the first class enamel product rate regularly at over 90%; the first class enamel cuspidor product rate was kept at the 100% record.

The Shanghai light industry departments have further arranged their key points, concentrated strength, and by employing devastating war tactics have overcome one key point after another to raise the quality of light industrial products. For instance, in overcoming the long and difficult problem of attaining a round and smooth point for the nib of the fountain pens, the various fountain pen factories applied different technical methods in separate independent experiments trying to manufacture a round and smooth pen nib. Finally the Golden Star Fountain Pen Factory attained the advanced experiences which have been expanded and now, the round and smooth fountain pen nib has attained the advanced level.

In order to raise their product quality, the Shanghai light industry departments have also exchanged products with

sister factories to learn better techniques and make rapid improvements. For example, the essence of eupatorium chinensis manufactured in Shanghai had an inferior melting point and color. But, after securing a sample from the Kirin Chemical Factory and learning its operational method, the product melting point was raised to over 81°C. The Hsien-lo Violin Factory in Shanghai learned the experiences from Soochow and Canton and improved the quality of its violins. The Shanghai pen industry agreed with the Peiping Golden Star Pen Factory and the An-tung Pen Factory to make periodical exchange of products for inspection and study so that their product quality could be raised.

PAO-T'OU LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ATTAIN GREAT VOLUME INCREASE

[Following is the translation of a news report in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 14 September 1960, page 3.]

Closely following the various types of production and the needs of the people's living standards, light industrial production in Pao-t'ou City has attained a great volume increase in products and production output. The production output of heavy leather, light leather, leather shoes, sugar, and 23 other varieties of principal products and daily necessity goods, has fulfilled the goals in the first half of the year ahead of schedule, some by several times and others by more than a dozen times. Such small commercial items as collar hooks, "fa-ch'ia" [transliteration], and hair pins have also gained rapid development. More than 300 varieties of products have basically satisfied market demands. Quality in all products have improved, including the quality of ink, tooth-brushes, leather shoes and carpets.

On the basis of wide-spread technical reforms and technical revolution, light industry factories in this city, following the principle of "one principal trade in one factory but many other undertakings", have utilized the left-over materials, scrap products, and discarded gases and have succeeded in manufacturing other new products which were in turn put into production, such as gunny sacks, leather belt oil, brief-cases, magnesium chloride, maltose and over 900

other products. The continuous consolidation and development of the urban people's communes has also accelerated the rapid development of light industries. By the end of July, the people's communes in the whole city had established more than 1,300 factories and units and have manufactured sodium silicic acid, alkaline water, saltpeter and 350 other types of products.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY IN SHIH-CHIA-CHUANG CITY

[Following is the translation of an investigation report written by Sun Chien and Yang Chen-hsia, in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 13 September 1960, page 3.]

Shih-chia-chuang is a medium-size city in Hopeh Province, with the textile industry as its principal means of production. Its population has now reached 800,000 people (including 240,000 peasants in the suburban areas and some transient population). Owing to the population increase, the demand for vegetables has increased enormously. Accordingly, to develop production and to ensure a supply in vegetables has become a great problem of extraordinary concern to the Party Committee and city government and even all people in this city.

Under the guidance of the policy: "local production, local supply, division of labor, ensure self-sufficiency, and if possible supply outside areas", Shih-chia-chuang City has achieved great development in vegetable production and there are obvious improvements in supply. This year, spring and summer vegetable planting fulfilled the goals of cultivation planning; just the cultivation area for commercial vegetables alone reached 66,000 mou, and compared with that in the same period in 1959, it increased over 90%. If home-consumption vegetables of the people's communes are included, this year's actual spring and summer vegetable planting in the suburban areas reached 83,000 mou; compared with that in the same period in 1959, this was an increase of 83%, over-fulfilling the goals of cultivation planning, and an average of one-tenth [mou] of cultivated vegetable land per

capita. Just because of the rapid vegetable production in the suburban areas, since January this year, the supply level has been very steady, with an average consumption of one chin of vegetable per capita per day; compared with that of the same period last year, this is an obvious increase.

According to statistics of this city's commerce department, gathered in the latter part of July, the average daily quantity of vegetables arriving on the market reached more than 1,000,000 chin during July. The vegetable sales department and the residential sales agencies announced that according to the actual quantity purchased by the residents in the city, the average was one and one half chin per capita per day. In some production teams in the suburban areas, members averaged a consumption of about three chin of vegetables per day. Owing to the abundant supply of vegetables, the people's livelihood in the urban and rural areas has been improved, which in turn had a great effect on the consolidation and development of the dining halls in the people's communes.

How could vegetable production and supply in Shih-chia-chuang City attain such achievements? The principal experiences were:

(1) The Party Committee strengthened leadership, firmly implemented the policy of vegetable cultivation as the principal production in the suburban areas, and enforced commercial production and cultivation by the masses at the same time.

Vegetables are the great masses' daily necessity materials and in order to meet their needs, the policy of "local production, local supply" must be firmly implemented. The Shih-chia-chuang City Party Committee and the City People's Council held fast to vegetable production activities and firmly supplemented the policy of vegetable cultivation as the principal production in the suburban areas. While concentrated attention was given to the arrangement for the production of commercial vegetable products, the masses were fully aroused to grow vegetables. This was the realization of the "walking on two legs" policy.

The leadership of the city Party Committee was exerted by assigning a member of the city Party Council, the Party Secretary and a deputy mayor with the responsibility of vegetable production work. The agriculture and commerce bureaus deputized special persons to establish a vegetable office; three districts under the city, Ch'iao-hsi, Ch'iao-tung and Chang-an, also established an office, with the concrete duty to promote vegetable production and supply. In order to ensure the supply of commercial vegetable products, within

the perimeter of 20 li in the suburban areas, 60,000 mou of cultivation lands were allotted for year-round vegetable growing and 18,000 special workers were assigned to carry on the cultivation of vegetables. Thus, a year-round commercial vegetable products base was established. This vegetable cultivation area occupied about one-third of the entire cultivation lands in the suburban areas. Since last year, the suburban commercial vegetable products base has sincerely organized strength, surveyed lands, and put up markerts. Up to the present, the suburban commercial vegetable products base has basically been furnished with irrigation and some of its production teams are completely furnished with irrigation. Some production teams have especially organized small fertilizer units. For instance, the Ch'iao-hsi People's Commune's Tung-li Production Team has about 510 mou of land fully planted with vegetables and 32 fertilizer accumulation and transportation units. There is a proverb in vegetable growing, which says, "Good harvest or bad depends on water, abundant yield or scant depends on fertilizers". The above measures have ensured the adequate supply of both water and fertilizers.

The Chang-an District is a new industrial district. In order to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population, the Shih-chia-chuang City Party Committee and the City People's Council, under the premise of unified arrangement and all-out planning, since last year, have decided to turn all the 4,300 mou of cultivation land under the Huaiti Production Team into vegetable growing. This method of concentrating a whole piece of land in establishing a base has very good results. In the first half of this year, though it was affected by a drought, vegetable production was still maintained at a supply of 3,000 chin per mou as of the middle of July.

In addition, in order to enable spring vegetables to arrive at the market ahead of time, the total area of winter planting in 1959 was enlarged to 8,900 mou, and compared to that in 1958, it was nearly twice as large. In the first part of February, all wind-sheltering frames were completed and in the first part of March, large quantities of vegetables arrived at the market. The per mou production output in winter planting averaged about 2,000 chin, which strongly supplemented the low seasonal supply in the market during the month of March. In regard to those production teams whose sole duty was vegetable growing, there was a unified arrangement for grain supply to eliminate the worries of team members by solving the food problem for them, thus raising high their positive factors in production of commercial vegetable products.

In implementing the policy of vegetable cultivation as the principal production in the suburban areas, besides all-out planning and concrete solution to every problem, the most important factor is the Party's assumption of political prominence. Because publicity work and ideological educational activities were well promoted, now, from the cadres of the people's communes to the masses, there is a universal understanding that the suburban areas must serve the city. Commune members have commented that to grow vegetables to support the city is their political responsibility. Only through such an understanding could the mutual assistance between the urban and rural areas be strengthened and the alliance between the working class and the peasantry be consolidated. Shih-chia-chuang City has been successful in this field of activities.

Now, the Huai-ti Production Team in Chang-an District has decided to be a vegetable farm (still under collective ownership system), and the farm director, K'ung Ling-wei says that they are determined and confident that they will fulfill the task which the Party has conferred upon them. Indeed, this production team that has about two years' history in vegetable growing, now has under cultivation 42 varieties of vegetables. In the first half of this year, it has become self-sufficient in 37 varieties of vegetables; in addition, it has sent 20,000 chin to support sister production teams.

While establishing a vegetable base, Shih-chia-chuang City also encouraged government agencies, schools, and factories to promote a mass movement by utilizing the vacant lands in the city to grow vegetables. The city Party Committee requested that all collective dining units must strive for self-sufficiency in vegetables; thus, in the first half of this year, in the city alone, 91 factories, mine, and government agencies, comprising 51,700 people, raised 5,670 mou of spring and summer vegetables and became completely self-sufficient. In the first half of this year, the government agencies, schools and factories in the Ch'iao-hsi District, in addition to being self-sufficient, sold 290,000 chin of surplus vegetables to the commercial departments to meet the needs of the residents.

In order to develop vegetable production, to well prepare the living conditions for the people in the urban and rural areas and to ensure vegetable supply for the city, Shih-chia-chuang City has not only planned for the cultivation of commercial vegetable products but has also strengthened its leadership over home-consumption vegetable production. While establishing a commercial vegetable products base and

promoting the masses to grow vegetables, each dining hall in the rural areas as a unit must have its own vegetable garden, to be managed by special personnel.

Some communes have even established such systems as "the three guarantees and one reward" system (guarantee labor, guarantee production and guarantee quality, and a reward for above-norm production), and the "six assignment system (leadership assignment, task assignment, labor assignment, product variety assignment, quality assignment, and labor unit assignment). Accordingly, home-consumption vegetables have attained a great number of varieties and high quality. Many communes and production teams have become self-sufficient and have surplus vegetables for the market, thus giving a reliable guarantee for the supply of commercial vegetable products.

(2) Division of labor between the urban and rural areas, unified leadership over production, supply and sale.

In the spring of this year, when Shih-chia-chuang City began to establish urban people's communes, there was an adjustment in the administrative boundaries affecting the municipal and suburban areas. In the three municipal districts, Chang-an, Ch'iao-hsi, and Ch'iao-tung, three people's communes were established, each of which fostered industrial and commercial enterprises. At the same time the people's communes in the adjacent suburban areas were also incorporated into these three municipal people's communes, the suburban communes were changed into production teams, and each area's vegetable supply depot came directly under the leadership of the urban people's commune.

As such, these three municipal communes have factories, government agencies, schools, and residents and at the same time, the production teams in the suburban portion of these communes also have unified leadership over production, supply and sale. The production teams in the suburban areas grow vegetables to support the city and at the same time meet the needs of the rural dining halls. Therefore, the Party Committee in the commune is better suited to secure a unified leadership over industry on the one hand and over agriculture and commerce on the other; it controls production and at the same time arranges living conditions. This is also a better solution to overcome the contradiction between demand and supply and it has created favorable conditions. The cooperative relationship between agriculture and commerce becomes more intimate. Under the guidance of the commune's Party Committee, the production team and the vegetable depot become more strengthened under the plan. In the first half of this year, in the cultivation area for

spring and summer vegetables, almost all vegetable production teams have fulfilled more than 95% of plans.

After the establishment of division of labor and the adjustment of administrative boundaries, it is very difficult to make complete adjustment in the equal number of municipal population in the urban portion of the commune, the number of agricultural population in the rural areas and the total area of vegetable land. Accordingly, it is inevitable that within one commune, one portion may have more supply while another less. In order to organize the supply activity better, the city commercial department assigned the managing section of the supplementary food products with the special duty to adjust the organization of quantity and variety. Besides establishing the link between the production team and the collective dining unit in a government agency or an enterprise, the vegetable supply depot of each commune must reserve a few production teams that have better technical qualifications to serve as mobile teams which the vegetable depot can use to adjust quantity and variety. For example, the Ch'iao-hsi People's Commune uses the Tung-li-chun, Ch'eng-chiao-chuang, three or four production teams as its mobile teams. Thus, each collective dining hall has its assigned vegetable production team, which ensures supply, and the commune's vegetable depot can also make timely organized adjustments.

(3) Organize cooperation between agriculture and commerce, establish direct linking between production and sale, and expand the superiority of the city supporting the suburban areas, industry supporting agriculture and the entire city population supporting vegetable production.

Under the premise of division of labor and unified leadership over production, supply and sale, Shih-chia-chuang City attained great developments in the establishment of direct linking activities. In the last half of 1959, 467 collective dining units established linking with 31 production teams, but in the first half of this year, 661 collective dining units have established linking with 94 production teams. Up to the end of May, incomplete statistics showed there were 44,520,000 chin of vegetables delivered directly without going through a middle phase. With the linking of production and sale, this not only ensured the freshness of the vegetables but also reduced the number of persons involved in distribution activities under the commercial department. In the first half of this year, the city's commercial department has reduced 220 persons from its distribution activities. Because the production team and the collective dining unit have established such a fixed

relationship, they have become more intimate. This fact has a very strong effect on the realization of industry supporting agriculture, and the city supporting the suburban areas.

According to Chang-an People's Commune's statistics alone, this year, from 18 May to 25 June, factories, schools, government agencies and residents in the city supported the vegetable production teams in the suburban areas with 45,000 man days, fertilized 9,419 mou of vegetable land, irrigated 90,000 mou and weeded 3,500 mou of land. As to material support, the amount contributed in power machines, water pumps, transformers and wind-sheltering materials was considerably large.

Because all trades and enterprises in the city supported vegetable production, this year's spring and summer vegetables, though they were affected by a drought, still attained a rich crop. The mass of commune members had high morale and a strong sense of duty. The members of the Hsi-li, Tung-li, Ch'eng-chiao-chuang production units under the Huai-ti Production Team commented that since everybody supported them, if they could not grow good vegetables, they would not know how to face the Party and the people in the city.

(4) Put great efforts in creating storage and processing. Earnestly plan the use of vegetables.

The storage for and the use of autumn vegetables cover a long period of time and the quantity to be arranged is very enormous. In order to enable the people to have sufficient vegetables during the winter and spring seasons, there must be good storage for the autumn vegetables and a good plan for their use. After the autumn harvest last year, Shih-chia-chuang made a reasonable arrangement for the storage and use of 121,000,000 chin of commercial vegetable products in November. To maintain good control over more than 100,000,000 chin of vegetables in this city was not a job to be done by the commercial department or the production teams alone, but principally, a mass movement had to be started to arouse the strength of the commune members to do the job of managing the storage.

According to the statistics of the supplementary food products management section of the city service bureau, the conditions of vegetable storage in the municipal area last winter were: the various units stored 50%, residents 14%, production teams 22%, commercial departments 11%, and the food and beverage industry 3%. After storage was arranged, the next problem was to plan the use or consumption. In regard to this aspect, the Shih-chia-chuang City People's Council notified all government agencies, organizations and residents in the city that the period from 1 December 1959 to

15 April 1960 was the period in which the stored autumn vegetables were to be used. In the first part of December, the concerned department organized a group of men to start an inspection over the conditions in the warehouses kept by the various units. On the one hand, they asked the people to make planned use of the vegetables and to understand the meaning of "a small stream runs long", while on the other hand, they taught the people the techniques of keeping a good storage. They printed the technical information on leaflets and distributed them to the people.

According to the inspection conducted in the first quarter of this year, most units carried out the City People's Council's request. In the Shih-chia-chuang Coke Plant, Yang Kung-chi, the director of the political section, said that in the last winter, their plant stored 200,000 chin of vegetables. Some of the turnips were dried in the bread ovens and stored for their own use, which of course was very convenient. Owing to a good ventilation system, the rest of the autumn vegetables were well kept and their rate of spoiling was lower than that of 1958, so they are planning to store about 800,000 chin of vegetables in 1960.

After the autumn vegetables arrived at the market last year, Shih-chia-chuang City did a good job in processing. The commercial departments alone dried more than 1,500,000 chin of vegetables.

It is acknowledged that Shih-chia-chuang City has done a very fine job in vegetable production and supply activities. In addition to the above experiences, there are several special features that should be mentioned, including great determination, high morale, and the firm implementation of the policy to concentrate strength to establish a vegetable production base in the suburban area. According to the commercial department's statistics, the production teams in the suburban areas produced over 95% of the commercial vegetable products. Judging from this, concentrated vegetable growing in the suburban areas has a great effect on the guarantee of supply to the city.

GAIN MERIT IN PROMOTING GRAIN PRODUCTION

[Following is the translation of a short comment, written by an unsigned commentator, in Ta Kung Pao, 20 September 1960, page 3.]

At present, all the Party and all the people are about to put great efforts in promoting agriculture and grain production. The industries, which are operated by the rural people's communes and that are to serve agricultural production as their principal purpose, must take active action now and gain greater merits in this struggle. Nowadays, the urgent task of the industries that are operated by the rural people's communes are to put great efforts in increasing production, to contribute a great quantity of productive materials, to encourage agricultural technical reforms and at the same time to do their utmost to despatch some labor force to support the first line of agriculture production.

Because China's present agricultural production is still basically manual labor, there must be sufficient manpower in order to ensure the current performance of the late stages of field management and the coming autumn harvest, autumn cultivation, and autumn planting. Therefore, to despatch labor to support the first line of agricultural production (grain production first) is the key to realizing a continuous leap forward in agricultural production and is also an important link in which commune-operated industries are presently to implement their policy of serving agricultural production.

That rural commune-operated industries are to despatch manpower to strengthen the production front is not only necessary but also completely possible. Firstly, the rural commune-operated industries, with the exception of a few that have to maintain year-round production, are generally operated on a seasonal basis, i.e., more operation in leisure time, less in busy time, no operation in the most busy time, work on the farms in busy seasons, work in the factories in leisure time, and are partially industrial and partially agricultural, which is a reasonable method to utilize labor force.

Secondly, in order to adjust well the communal industries, strengthen those that should be strengthened, stop those that should be stopped, join together those that should be joined, simplify those that should be simplified, and through these methods a great amount of labor force can be economized.

Thirdly, labor productivity in the rural communal industries is still very low, so a further promotion of the technical reform and technical revolution movement--with the "four mechanizations" as its central aim--and a gradual application of mechanical operation for manual operation can economize a great amount of labor, reduce the number of workers, and increase production at the same time.

After despatching some labor to participate in agricultural production, the commune-operated industries, through their own operation, can still better serve agricultural production. This is so because these industries are generally simplified and those that provide some labor are the ones which do not have great direct effect upon agricultural production. These industries can be operated at a slower pace and on a smaller scale. The economical manpower, when its potential and that of equipment are fully developed and labor is skillfully applied, will be more effective in serving agricultural production.

Under these circumstances, the thing that needs special attention is that the commune-operated industries must investigate and study well these problems: what tools are needed for farm management, autumn harvest, and autumn cultivation? How many of these tools do the commune and neighborhood have? How many need repair? How many new ones should be made? What fertilizers and agricultural chemicals does autumn planting need? After the autumn harvest, what varieties of agricultural products are needed to be processed immediately, in what quantity, how much labor required, and what preparations must be made in advance? Prepare well production tasks, concentrate all strength, and satisfy all present needs in agricultural production.

To have commune-operated industries better serve agricultural and grain production, either in sending workers to agriculture or leaving them in the factories, political ideological activity must be well promoted. The workers must understand the meaning of the Party's policy in using agriculture as its basis and the reason why it is necessary now to send more workers to strengthen the first line of agricultural production.

PASSENGER VEHICLES USED AT NIGHT TO TRANSPORT MATERIALS

[Following is the translation of a news item
in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 13 September 1960,
page 3.]

Under the unified guidance of the municipal transportation headquarters, the Ch'ang-ch'un Municipal Street Car and Bus Company has utilized passenger vehicles in the off-hours at night to transport goods and has secured good results. This year, from the beginning of June to the end of August, buses and street cars throughout the city, utilized in the nights, transported 1,040 or more tons of basic construction materials and with other goods the turn-over reached more than 7,000 ton-kilometers.

In organizing passenger vehicles to participate in transportation activities, Ch'ang-ch'un City applied the "four-stage operation", "three unified" and "three fixed" methods. The "four-stage operation" method includes the transportation company moving the materials from the starting point to the street car depot; the street car company is responsible for long distant haul in the middle phase; the transportation company again takes the load from the street car depot and delivers it to the receiver; both the consignor and the consignee are responsible for the loading and unloading at the two terminals. The "three unified" method means unified time, unified control and unified accounting. The "three fixed" method means fixed freight, fixed vehicles, and fixed routes.

NUMEROUS PURCHASING AGENTS SERVE AS CLERKS IN
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

[Following is the translation of a news report
in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 15 September 1960,
page 2.]

Some 2,300 animal husbandry clerks in Shanghai (they are purchasing agents of supplementary food products for commercial departments) are now actively working on the first line of supplementary food purchasing. They penetrate into the production teams of the people's communes in the suburban areas, actively support and promote animal husbandry production, have deep consideration for and helping the commune members to arrange their living conditions, doing well their job in purchasing animal husbandry products, and becoming a troop of sharp soldiers on the supplementary food products purchasing front.

Since June this year, the commercial departments have earnestly implemented the spirit of the financial and trade meeting, sponsored by the city Party Committee, and in commercial activities, have firmly enforced the mass line. One of their important measures was to despatch their purchasing agents to the various production teams to participate in production, to participate in organizing living conditions for the commune members and to become a troop of animal husbandry clerks in the various production teams throughout the suburban areas.

After these clerks penetrated into the production teams, they considered the animal farms as their homes, ate, lived, toiled and discussed with the farm workers. They took the support and development of animal husbandry production as their own responsibility. At the same time, they had warm-hearted consideration for the commune members' living conditions and assisted production teams to organize the economic living conditions for the masses. They are on the one hand purchasing agents, and animal farm workers on the other; they are good advisers to the production teams and also organizers of living conditions for the commune members. As such, on the basis of production development and the improvement of living

conditions for the commune members, and with the enthusiastic support of the production teams and the masses, the supplementary food products purchasing activities are more easily and better done.

To station an animal husbandry clerk in each production team has a greater effect on the development of supplementary food production in the suburban areas. The clerk lives on the production team's animal farm, and under the guidance of the Party Branch in the team, he takes deep consideration of supplementary food production, including shed construction, feed gathering, sow mating, feeding management, and hog fattening. He participates in every activity and does everything. Huang Chin-ken, the animal husbandry clerk in the Hsiao-tang Production Team of the Feng-hsien Hsien, Ssu-t'uan People's Commune, in order to have sows deliver litters smoothly, stayed together with the farm workers by the side of sows all day and night to give careful assistance to sows in delivery, so that no little pigs would be crushed to death by the sow. After sows completed delivery, he would sleep in the pig shed and would arise every so often to see that the little pigs received milk from the sow. He took special care of the young pigs and saw to it that every one of them was properly fed. Under his careful vigilance, litters of young pigs grew very healthy. Chen Wen-shao, another clerk in the Chang-chien-pin Production Team of the Wu-sung People's Commune in Pao-shan Hsien carefully raised a number of experimental pigs in order to attain experience in hog fattening.

The clerks penetrated into the production teams and actively helped to arrange living conditions for the commune members. In accordance with the principle of ensuring the State's needs and arranging well the masses' living conditions, they earnestly helped the commune members to make plans for delivery and sales (commune members make delivery of supplementary food products in accordance with a concrete plan; the portion that is above-norm belongs to them) and plans for proportional division (with regard to fowls, animals and eggs, the commune members make their delivery and sales in accordance with a fixed proportion and the remainder belongs to them).

At the same time, they have also helped communal dining halls to develop production so as to improve the members' living conditions. Many animal husbandry clerks, when they were purchasing from the masses, took along small commercial products to the farms and the homes of the members so that the workers and peasants could buy from them directly.

Because these clerks made their home in the production

Because these clerks made their home in the production teams, participated in production, and helped to arrange living conditions for the members, they saw the actual conditions of supplementary food production and had accurate figures in their mind, thus, their plans for purchasing were better and more reliable. At the same time, the production teams also listed purchasing activity as a part of their plans, while the mass of commune members also gave their enthusiastic support to the clerks so that the latter might do their purchasing job well.

The animal husbandry clerks penetrated into reality, sincerely improved their purchasing methods, did their utmost to help the masses. As to the animals and fowls in the production teams, they were to be purchased on installment plans; the animals and fowls belonging to the private members were purchased at their door or the dining halls bought them for the clerks. Either method was welcomed by the masses. Since July, supplementary food products purchasing results in the various hsien in Shanghai's suburban areas have been far greater than those in the previous months.

TSO WEI-K'ANG CAUGHT A GRAIN THIEF AND PROTECTED THE STATE'S SUPPLY

[Following is the translation of a news report
in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 24 September 1960,
page 2.]

Tso Wei-k'ang, a custodian in the Shuang-chiang Hsien Grain Bureau, Yunnan Province, risked his life, fought an anti-revolutionary who was trying to steal the State's grain and property, and finally, with his bare hands, caught a thief alive; thus, he protected the safety of the State's grain and property.

At two o'clock in the early morning of 23 July, as Tso Wei-k'ang left his dormitory for the lavatory, he suddenly saw a shadow fleeting pass the side of the grain and oil retail department. He began to have doubts about that dark shadow and came to a conclusion. He thought, "Mang-feng is a thieves hide-out near the State border here, so it is possible that the outlaws have come to steal grain". As his

thoughts came to this, he bravely ran toward the retail department. When he approached the dark shadow, he saw a thief breaking the door, trying to go in to steal grain. Tso loudly inquired, "Who is there?" On hearing the sudden voice, the thief ran. At this point, Tso Wei-k'ang never thought of his own safety and had only one thought in mind; he must catch this enemy who came to injure the socialist enterprise and must not let him run away. Accordingly, he bravely gave chase.

As he ran along the winding path and up to the highway, he clearly saw that the enemy was a tall and strong man, none other than the anti-revolutionary, Chang Shih-te, who had been confined and had undergone a term of labor education and recently released. Tso Wei-k'ang's blood boiled and his anger rose; he jumped his enemy and had a fierce fight with him. The enemy drew a sharp dagger from his side and gave Tso two quick cuts, one on his left arm and the other in his waist, more than an inch deep. Blood flowed and stained Tso's clothes. In order to seize the weapon from his enemy, Tso Wei-k'ang disregarded the pain of his wounds and continued to fight his enemy. With all his might, he finally kicked the enemy over and felled him on the road and took away his weapon. The thief saw the situation was against him, so he got up and started to run. Tso again gave chase and at the same time yelled for help.

After a chase of half a li, Tso caught up with the thief, who turned around to give desperate fight. The thief clutched Tso's neck with all his might, intending to choke him to death. At this dangerous point, owing to Tso's deep hatred of the enemy and his incomparable love for the socialist enterprise, his confidence and determination to overcome the enemy arouse his strength, enabling him to wrestle the enemy to the ground. Tso's right hand held the thief's neck and his two legs straddled the thief's stomach; thus, the thief lay on the ground and could not move any more. At this point, many people came from all around to give help. The thief was finally caught and sent to the security quarters.

Being wounded, Tso Wei-k'ang received kind sympathies and consolidation from the Party and the masses. Recently, the Yunnan Provincial Grain Department issued a circular, appealing to all grain workers in the province to learn from Tso Wei-k'ang, learn his self-sacrifice for the good of the public, loyalty to his duty and his whole-hearted spirit to serve the people, and learn his bravery in fighting the anti-revolutionary who came to steal the State's grain and property; appealing to all grain workers to promote the increase production economy movement, which has grain and steel

as its main goals, and to strive for greater victories in grain production this year.

Tso Wei-k'ang's noble character in being loyal to the Fatherland, loyal to the people, and his selflessness in protecting the State's property grew from the long period of training and education by the Party. He was brought up in a poor home. When he was young, he followed his mother in begging for a living. At 15, because he owed a rich peasant two and a half yuan, he was forced to work for two and a half years. One time, because he was too hungry, he ate some grain; for this, the rich peasant whipped him so hard that bruises covered his body. He ran away and hid in the mountains. After the Liberation, the Party brought happy days to Tso Wei-k'ang. In 1950, he joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army; in 1954, he joined the Chinese Communist Party, and in 1956, he was discharged and through rehabilitation, he became a grain custodian in the Shuang-chiang Hsien Grain Bureau. In his daily duty and learning, he fully accepted the Party's instructions, obeyed the Party's guidance and strictly disciplined himself. He has always been loyal, careful and diligent in his studies and work. There never was spoiled grain in the granaries under his care. In 1958, his granaries were the first ones in the whole hsien to be regarded as the "seven-no grain storages". Several times, he was judged as an advanced worker.

LEARN FROM COMRADE TSO WEI-K'ANG

[Following is the translation of an article written by Hu I, deputy commissioner of the Yunnan Provincial Grain Department in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 24 September 1960, page 2.]

The Mao Tse-tung era is a great era in which heroes have manifested themselves. At different levels, such heroes who are well versed in communist ideology as Hsiang Hsiu-li, An Yeh-min and Hsu Hsueh-hui, have frequently appeared, encouraging people constantly to fight for new victories. As on other fronts, the grain front has many heroes also. The Shuang-chiang Hsien Grain Bureau custodian, Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang, is an extra-ordinary model, who has risen from the grain front.

In order to protect State property, Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang disregarded the danger to his own life, fought a

desperate battle against a thief with his bare hands and finally caught the enemy. This incident fully demonstrated the noble character that Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang has; he placed the Party's and the people's interests above all else and placed the State's and the people's property as more valuable than the individual's life.

Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang's self-sacrifice for the good of the public, his spirit of loyalty to his duty should be a model from which all grain workers must learn. The Party teaches us that we must place the Party's and the people's interests above those of the individual and faithfully obey the Party's and the people's interests. Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang strictly disciplined himself in accordance with the Party's education, so, at the time of impending danger, he was able to stand up and fearlessly protected the State's property. Indeed, not everybody has met with an opportunity as that experienced by Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang, but, in our daily activities, we are constantly confronted by the problem of how we should treat State property.

We must use the kind of spirit that Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang had in protecting State property, to safe-guard the State's and the people's property. We must realize that agriculture is the basis of the national economy; grain is the basis of the basis. The Party and the State have placed grain--the most important material--into our hands to be taken care of by us. Our task is a very important one, and a very glorious one. We must do our utmost to take good care of the grain, let no loss happen to it and we must be brave enough to wage a strong fight against those who try to injure State property.

The Party instructs us that we should establish a proletarian world outlook and whole-heartedly to serve the people. In his daily works and learning, Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang followed the Party's instructions and strictly disciplined himself. At his regular working position, he always worked carefully and diligently, so he has been judged several times as an advanced worker. We must learn Comrade Tso Wei-k'ang's spirit in having a deep love for the socialist enterprise and the whole-hearted enthusiasm to serve the people. We must further raise our political ideological level and carry out our work in a faster and better way.

At present, the work of grain departments is very complicated and important. The problem confronting us is: we must place all society's grain, from distribution to consumption, under concrete control and we must also make an all-out arrangement for the people's living conditions. We should arouse high morale, strive for the upper stream and with full confidence fulfill the task in this year's grain activities.

CENTRAL INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ADMINISTRATIVE
CONTROL BUREAU TRADE MARK BULLETIN
No. 3, 23 SEPTEMBER 1960

[Following is the translation of an official announcement in Ta Kung Pao, Peiping, 24 September 1960, page 3.]

<u>Registration No.</u>	<u>Trade Mark</u>	<u>Name of Product</u>	<u>Name of Enterprise</u>
35529	Kapok	Preserved plums	Canton Preserved Fruits Company
35530	Red Star	Vises	Ssu-ping People's Commune, Kirin Provincial Agricultural Machine Factory, Production Control Committee, Chemical Machine Repair & Manufacturing Factory
35531	Spider	Ink (for export)	Hsing-ch'un Ink Factory, Canton
35532	Ching-chou	Folding rule	I-tou Hsien Handycraft Industry Glass Products Co-operative
35533	Yueh-ying	Negative plates	Lu-ta Cultural & Educational Products Factory
35534	White Orchid	Suits & uniforms	Kuan-ch'un Garment Factory, Canton
35535	White Orchid	Undergarments	Kuan-ch'un Garment Factory, Canton
35536	Yueh-chi	Soap	Pao-ting People's Soap Factory

35537	Ho-ho	Soap powder	Nanking Soap Factory
35538	White Egret	Washing detergent	Nanking Soap Factory
35539	Wan-shao	Candles	Chien-ping Hsien Chemical Factory
35540	Three Links	Leather belt oil	Pao-ting City Commerce Bureau Comprehensive Chemical Factory
35541	Dawn	Gas Lamp Wick	Wu-hu Chiang-nan Glass Products Factory
35542	Flying Pigeon	Bicycles	Tientsin Bicycle Factory
35543	Sheng-ch'eng	Driving belts, conveyor belts	Kunming City Rubber Factory
35544	Flying Elephant	Triangular belts	" " " "
35545	Goose	Rubber tubes	" " " "
35546	Two Deer	Rhubarb (for export)	China Native Products Exporting Company, Shanghai Branch
35547	Tung-fang-hung	Medicated liquor	Nan-ching Hsien Ta-fang Sugar Refinery
35548	Hsu-kuang	Chinese medicines	Lo-yang Medicine Factory
35549	Pai-ho	Chinese herbs	Chinese Herb Company, Antu Hsien, Kirin Province
35550	Petrel	Medicated liquors	Chinese Herb Company, Antu Hsien, Kirin Province
35551	Snake	Ringworm ointment, skin powder, itching powder	Swatow City An-ping People's Commune Herb Manufacturing Factory

35552	Lien-an	Eye lotion, mosquito oil	Swatow City An-ping People's Commune Herb Manufacturing Factory
35553	San-hsia	Patent Me- dicines	I-ch'ang City I-tou Medi- cine Factory
35554	Hsing-huo	Patent medicine, D.D.T.	Hang-yang Red Flag Agri- cultural Herbs Factory
35555	Tom Cat	Patent medicine	Nanking Meat United Re- processing Factory
35556	Sheng- ch'an	Medicated pills	Lan-chou City Medicine Manufacturing Factory
35557	Universe	Essence	Nanking Red Flag Spice Plant
35558	Tom Cat	Dyestuff	Lan-chou Dyestuff Plant
35559	555	Rouge	Canton Tien-kuang Chemical Plant
35560	Yu-chieh	Rouge	Dairen Cosmetics Factory
35561	Fei-tien	Talcum powder	" " "
35562	Orchid	Cold cream	Changchun City Handicraft Industry Daily Necessities Chemical Plant
35563	Ya-chu	Soap	Chi-nan Light Industry
35564	White Orchid	Soap	Lan-chou Soap Factory
35565	White Orchid	Tooth paste	" " "
35566	Peony	Soap	Hang-yang City Hsin-hang Chemical Factory
35567	Eagle	Soap	Hangchow Tung-nan Chemical Factory

35568	Yuan-chang	Washing detergent	Canton Yuan-ch'ang Soap Factory
35569	Lu-sheng	Shoe polish	Kuei-yang Daily Necessities Chemical Plant
35570	Happiness	Shoe polish	Sian Tung-fang Chemical Factory
35571	North Pole	Itching powder	Chi-nan City No. 2 Chemical Industrial Production Cooperative
35572	White Rabbit	Hair Oil	" " " "
35573	I-p'ing-hung	Tooth powder	" " " "
35574	Bamboo & Plum	Tooth powder	" " " "
35575	Hsing-kuang	Files and knives	Nanking Kuang-min Metallic Tools Factory
35576	Hsi-kung	Vises, pliers, nail pullers	Lan-chou Hsi-ku Tools Factory
35577	Dawn	Hedge shears	Chao-yang City Po-lo-chi People's Commune United Agricultural Tools Repair and Manufacturing Plant
35578	Chin-ling	Radios	Nanking Hsia-kuan Radio Plant
35579	Hsin-sheng	Radio detector	Chin-chou City Hsin-sheng Fine Instruments Factory
35580	Tung-hai	Radio frequency oscillators & transformers	Pao-shan Electric Factory
35581	Tung-hai	Iron shell switch, magnetic switch	" " " "

35582	Ho-tzu	Friction tape, insulating cloth	Soochow City Mei-ho Dyeing and Weaving Plant
35583	Pao-shan	Three-wheel motorcars, motorcycles	Pao-shen No. 2 Agricultural Machine Factory
35585	Harbin	Cameras	Harbin Camera Factory
35586	Steel Wheel	Oil stone	Hsin-chin Hsien Po-lan-chen People's Commune
35587	Mei-tou	Emery wheel	Fu-shun City Emery Wheel Factory
35588	Hsien-t'ao	Hygienic pottery	Hsien-yang Pottery Plant
35589	Lu-liang-shan	Ammonium nitrate	Tai-yuan Nitrogen Fertilizers Plant
35590	Man-t'ang-hung	Silkworms	Ho-chuan Hsien Silkworm Farm
35591	Nine Dragons	Oil blankets	Ta-tung City Oil Blankets Factory
35592	Red Star	Towels	Wei-nan Hsien Ch'engkuan People's Commune Towel Factory
35593	Red Leaf	Thread carpets	Hangchow 51 Textile Mill
35594	Red Sun	Socks	Tan-yang Knitting Factory
35595	Large Dragon	Hats	Mukden City Shen-ho District Hat Factory
35596	Chin-tai	Mufflers	Pao-chi Knitting Factory
35597	Mandarin Ducks	Silk Mufflers	An-ching City Army Dependents Hygienic Products Factory
35598	Kang-hua	Leather shoes	Peiping City Machine-made Leather Shoes Factory

35599	Hundred Birds	Sport suits, underwear	An-ching City Knitting Factory
35600	Hsu-kuang	Heavy underwear	" " " "
35601	Huai-yin	Cotton clothes	Huai-yin Mei-fang Undergarments Knitting Plant
35602	Hsin-su-pei	Cotton clothes	" " " " "
35603	Yueh-yueh-hung	Sweat shirts, sport suits, cotton clothes, underwear, vest	" " " "
35604	Golden Horse	Underwear, vest, sport suits, cotton clothes (for export)	China Dyed Products Exporting Company, Canton Branch
35605	Ta-tung	Raincoats	Shanghai No.2 Linen Plant
35606	Ta-tung	Undergarments	" " "
35607	Ta-tung	Suits, uniforms	" " "
35608	Ta-tung	Sport wears	" " "
35609	Two Geese	Wrist watch springs	Canton City Handicraft Industry Southern District Clock Parts Plant
35610	Pai-lo	Accordions	Shanghai Accordion Plant
35611	Ho-ping-sung	Cigarettes	Kuei-yang Tobacco Factory
35612	Star & Moon	Cigarettes	Anhwei Fei-tung Tobacco Factory
35613	Hsuan-ts'ao	Cigarettes	Hu-ho-hao-t'ie Tobacco Factory

35614	Archery	Cigarettes	Hu-ho-hao-t'e Tobacco Factory
35615	Steel Marshal	Cigarettes	Hsu-ch'ang City Hua-fang Tobacco Factory
35616	Chan-shih	Cigarettes	Nan-yang Brothers Tobacco Factory Canton Branch
35617	Peiping Pigeon	Cigarettes	Kuei-yang Tobacco Factory
35618	Hsin-hsi-ning	Cigarettes	Hsi-ning Cigarettes Factory
35619	Drum Tower	Cut Tobacco	Nanking Mass Cigars & Cut Tobacco Factory
35620	Lan-hsiang	Pipe Tobacco	Tien-chiang Hsien Tobacco Factory,
35621	Eagle	Pipe tobacco	" " " "
35622	Fei-yueh	Cigars	" " " "
35623	Light Tower	Pipes	Lo-chou City Tobacco Plant
35624	Hsi-shan	Pipe tobacco	Wan Hsien Cigar Factory
35625	Blast Furnace	Cigars	" " " "
35626	Wan-ma	Cigars	" " " "
35627	Hsing-huo	Anvil, ice pick, steel plates	Wu-hsi Hsin-hua Tool Factory
35628	Yueh-chin	Glass knife	Harbin Hsin-kuang Glass Plant
35629	Yueh-chin	Mirrors and frames	" " " "
35630	Pearl River	Electric Fan	Canton Hsin-sheng Electric Appliance Factory

35631	Kung-tzu	High pressure metal tools	Shanghai Hua-fang Steel Factory
35632	Kung-tzu	Jacks	" " "
35633	Kung-tzu	Hub, front & rear hubs, brake shoes, brake cam, brake backing plate, brake eccentric, brake drum, connecting rod, bent shaft	" " "
35634	Kung-tzu	Fish plate, pipe vises, square steel chain, bearing chain, plug chain, non-skid equipment, bearing shim, gauge lever, other mechanical parts, pipes and parts	" " " "
35635	Kun-lun-shan	Battery	Hsi-ning Hsin-sheng Battery Plant
35636	Red Flag	Chains	Shanghai A-mei Chain Factory
35637	Automobile	Scales (for export)	Canton Standard Scales Manufacturing Plant
35638	Rocket	Emery wheels	Wu-hsi Emery Wheel Plant
35639	Shuttle	Towels	Cho Hsien Knitting Plant
35640	Kung-tien	Towels	T'ung-lo Textile Mill
35641	T'u-shan	Towels, pillow slips	Chungking Nan-an Knitting Factory
35642	T'u-shan	Carpets	" " " "
35643	T'u-shan	Linen Sheets	" " " "
35644	Chin-chiang	Rubber shoes	Sha City Liberation People's Commune Rubber Plant

35645	Chien-hsin	Socks	Soochow Hsin-hua Knitting Factory
35656	Chen-fang Old Pagoda	Hats	An-ching City Raincoat Factory
35647	Ta-lung-shan	Undergarments	" " "
35648	Ta-lung-shan	Padded Rubber raincoats	" " "
35649	Ta-lung-shan	Children's wear	" " "
35650	Ta-lung-shan	Uniforms	" " "
35651	Double Rings	Pipe tobacco	Nan-yang Brothers Tobacco Factory Canton Branch
35652	Hsing-hua-ts'un	Cigarettes	Ho-fei Chien-hsin Tobacco Factory
35653	Wei-li	Cigarettes	" " " "
35654	Sea-gull	"	Harbin Tobacco Factory
35655	Pigeon & Globe	Chalk	Lo-chou City Pei-ch'eng Paper Factory
35656	Wu-han	Fountain Pens	Wu-han Ta-kung Fountain Pen Factory
35657	Two Asters	Ink	Canton Liberation Street Stationery Plant
35658	Parrot	Ink	Nanking Hu-k'ai-wen Ink Factory
35659	Iron Cow	Ink powder	Yen-ch'eng Printing Plant
35660	Lung-t'a	Ink	" " " "
35661	Chin-sheng	Ink	Canton Yu-wen-chi Ink Factory

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